

The Salt Lake Tribune.

Issued every morning by Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Company

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily and Sunday, one month, \$1.00; Daily and Sunday, three months, \$2.50; Daily and Sunday, six months, \$4.50; Daily and Sunday, one year, \$8.00; Sunday Tribune, one year, \$2.00; Sunday Tribune, six months, \$1.00; Semi-Weekly Tribune, one year, \$1.50

The Tribune is on sale in every important city of the United States. Readers of the paper may ascertain the name of the local agent in any city by telephoning this office.

S. C. Beckwith Special Agent, Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Company, Eastern office, Tribune Building, New York; Western office, Tribune Building, Chicago.

Business communications should be addressed to "The Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah."

Matters for publication to "Editor The Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah."

Telephones.

Bell-Private Branch Exchange, connecting all departments, call Main 5200. Independent-Intercommunicating system connecting all departments, call 300.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City as second-class matter.



Tuesday, May 9, 1911.

Smoot's paper says that Kearns has lost \$50,000 a year by his support of the American party. And yet it denies that he is willing to sacrifice money for principle!

"The trouble with modesty is, that half the time if you don't butt in, you don't get in," says E. W. Howe; and he has lived a long time, has observed much, and has plenty of sense.

American porcelain manufacturers are to combine, is the latest announcement. Then prices will be raised, Congress will investigate, and a move will come to take the tariff off porcelain.

Governor Harmon's move in reply to Governor Wilson's speaking trip to the Coast is to declare that he will send to jail every member of the Legislature who accepted bribes. It should prove popular.

J. Pierpont Morgan paid \$25,500 for an autograph letter by Luther, written in Latin in 1521, to Emperor Charles V. Morgan's collections will undoubtedly be found to be the greatest, rarest, and most valuable in the world.

A correspondent wants to know the meaning of "pyritohedron." The dictionary says it is "The pentagonal dodecahedron, a hemihedral form of the isometric system common to pyrite." Now is it clear to you?

Logan is lucky in getting a postal savings bank. Provo, Apostle-Senator Smoot's home, had the first, and now Logan, Elder-Representative Howell's home, gets the second. When will plain Senator Sutherland's home be recognized?

A handsome publication is the special edition of the Panguitch Progress, which is a boost for Utah, and especially for Garfield county. Its matter is descriptive, historical, industrial, and personal, and it makes altogether a first-class showing for that rich and growing part of the State.

A Camorrist who was a witness in the trial at Viterbo admitted that he had been arrested fourteen times for various crimes, but upbraided the United States for excluding him from landing in this country, on the ground that he is a habitual criminal. The element of humor is certainly not lacking in his composition.

The Smoot organ gloats in a lurid write-up of a supposed American party revolt against its leaders. But it appears confident that there will be no revolt of its own party vote against the Federal bunch. That odorous gang appears to have its subservient vote nailed down, with no possibility of independent act, or even thought.

It is held in Europe that smoking causes a deafness, not by the direct irritation of the passages by tobacco smoke, but, as the London Lancet's Paris correspondent says, "by the well-known effect of nicotine on the vaso-motor system, which produces vascular hypertensive phenomena which are not compensated in the cavity of the tympanum." If that is all so, the wonder is that effects do not manifest themselves more quickly than they do.

The official organ of the church was filled last night with extracts, correspondence, and expressions of various kinds, some friendly toward the Mormons, and some decidedly hostile. We missed, as to the latter, something indefinite, intangible, and for a while couldn't think what it was. But after a little it came to mind with astonishment at the lack. Not once did it say that the hostile productions were all "Tribune lies." Is the News losing its nip? We get lonesome with this.

Logan (Utah) Journal: "The Herald-Republican chortles with glee as it rejoices over the Telegram's alleged shortage of cash. Well, lack of the price is a sad thing in the newspaper, as in any other business; but better that than a deficiency of brains, absence of sense of humor, and a lack of adaptation to clientele and environment, all of which are plainly evident in the editorial columns of the 'Herald-Republican.' And again: when it assumes to voice Utah's likes and dislikes, its opinion of any person or subject, it

invariably misses the mark so widely that one wonders from what brand of dope it gains its inspiration. And above all it is dreary, verbose, illogical, and aimless."

THE DIAZ RESIGNATION.

The announcement of President Diaz that he will resign as soon as order can be restored throughout Mexico, is a genuine surprise to those who had faith in the courage, steadfastness, and ability of that fine old gentleman who has ruled Mexico much in his own way for so many years. It was supposed to be impossible that he would think of such a thing as resigning, or as promising to resign, especially on demand, and in the face of a revolution. Nevertheless, Mr. Madero must have had knowledge of some secret springs of pressure, or had his hand on some invisible lever, whereby he was able to lift the old man out of his seat as President of Mexico.

When the negotiations for peace had apparently come to an end, with the announcement that President Diaz would not resign, Mr. Madero began collecting his forces to move on the city of Mexico. He wisely saw that it would not do to make war on the border, because that was pretty certain to involve complications with the United States that would injure his cause. So he ordered an immediate movement upon the capital. Thereupon Diaz announced that he would resign as stated, and the Madero forces were immediately halted. The fighting reported at Juarez must, we take it, be contrary to Madero's orders.

The announcement from President Diaz that he would resign, seems to be accepted in the utmost good faith by Madero, and this is somewhat singular, in view of the fact that he has openly, almost ostentatiously, announced all along his distrust of Diaz, his suspicion of Diaz's good faith, and his doubt of any promise that Diaz would make. The announcement of the contemplated resignation of Diaz as President of Mexico appears to be accepted, however, in entire good faith. The two attitudes of Madero are by no means consistent, but it is possible that assurances may have been received by him that are more trustworthy to his mind than any personal promise of Diaz.

Whatever there may be, however, of consistency or of inconsistency, whatever distrust may be felt on the one side or the other, whatever personal humiliation may be involved in the enforced resignation of President Diaz, the world will be glad to see the bright prospect of peace in Mexico; the cessation of turmoil, and the restoration of peace and order. It is to be hoped that this just expectation and desire of the world may be fully met, and that a man fully up to the standard of effective personality and official capacity and integrity may be found to succeed President Diaz.

An encouraging feature as to the latter point is the unanimous confidence expressed in Senator Francisco L. de la Barra, who is Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Senor de la Barra has been called home to Mexico, and his return is acclaimed by all as a harbinger of peace and of good will to every side. It is decidedly encouraging to see that such a man as he is come forward as available in this crisis; for with the confidence imposed in him by all the factions, he ought to be able to succeed President Diaz acceptably, and render high patriotic service to his country.

DATE OF INAUGURATION.

There is from time to time a plaintive wail from the city of Washington in support of a move to change the date for the inauguration of President and Vice President of the United States. The reason for this is, that the Fourth of March is so often disagreeable in weather conditions, rain or snow being frequent, and cold, chilling winds that search the marrow of those who enjoy the pageantry, the prestige, and the social elevation which accompanies the full enjoyment of, and participation in, those ceremonies, and accompanying festivities. The masses of the people of the United States, however, have not the slightest personal interest in all this. They don't care a snap about the weather in Washington, and they don't care how much anybody who is in Washington on the Fourth of March is discommoded by rain or snow. Nor do they concern themselves with what the weather may be in April, some day of which is usually proposed as better than the Fourth of March, which is now used.

This question comes up periodically, and it is up again. But we can hardly conceive of any successful move being made for such change. To postpone the date of inauguration would disarrange the traditions of the Republic, put the financial accounts all awry, and would make such a break in the continuity of our statistics, as would entail unending complications and trouble. The fathers of the Republic chose the Fourth of March as the most convenient day on which to hold inaugurations. Tradition has it that they fixed upon this day because it so seldom comes upon a Sunday in its quadrennial recurrence. All the procedure of the Government is now adjusted to that date. The Senatorial terms begin and end on the Fourth of March, the terms of Representatives in Congress also begin and end on that date. To change it would be disturbing the well-settled order of the whole Nation. Nothing in the personal convenience of a few people in Washington would in the least compensate for such a disturbance and such a break in the continuity of

official terms and statistical records. It is, as we look at it, a piece of amazing presumption for the few who may be discommoded by an occasional unpleasant Fourth of March every fourth year to urge their personal inconvenience as something that ought to control the dates and the current official terminology of the Government. The cause is utterly inadequate, the change ridiculously inconsequent.

WOOLEN TRUST PROSPERITY.

The American Woollen Company, which is the woollen manufacturers' trust, has retired 100,000 shares of its common stock, by vote of the stockholders of that company. It appears that these stockholders authorized the directors to purchase in the open market not exceeding 50,000 shares of its common stock in any one year. The directors proceeded upon that authorization, and bought in 100,000 shares at the average price of \$31.95 per share; the whole of the valuation of stock thus retired being \$3,195,000. The nominal decrease in capital is from \$80,000,000 to \$76,805,000. The shares outstanding are divided into 400,000 shares of \$100 each of preferred stock, and 300,000 shares of \$100 each of common stock; each issue therefore having been of 400,000 shares, and the 100,000 shares retired being of common stock.

The ratification of the retired stock was unanimous by both the preferred and the common stockholders. The preferred stockholders, it appears, are getting their regular dividends, but the common stock was not paid dividends. The president of the company, in a circular dated March 24th, spoke of declaring dividends upon the common stock, but this, it appears, is not to be available before March of next year. The directors declare that none of them sold any of the common stock that was purchased for retirement, and that they are constantly adding to the surplus of the company, and have no intention of distributing all of the annual earnings without adding to the surplus.

On the whole, this American Woollen Company appears to be on a prosperous basis. A concern that is able to buy up and retire 100,000 shares of its common stock, costing over \$3,000,000, certainly ought to be doing well. The prosperity and profits of the woollen manufacturers' combine appear to be in direct contrast to the disappointments and low profits of the raisers of wool.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

A question of veracity has arisen between Andrew Carnegie and his personal business representative on the one hand and the State Bank Superintendent of New York, Mr. Orion H. Cheney, on the other. The State official testified before the New York county grand jury that Mr. Carnegie's representative, Mr. Franks, gave the bank superintendent every reason to believe that the millionaire would stand behind the Carnegie Trust Company to prevent its failure, saying that if the company got into trouble he (the representative) would "throw it a rope," and that Franks on one occasion made this remark to the Trust Company's new president: "You are jumping into a quicksand, but underneath the quicksand is the solid rock of Andrew Carnegie standing."

Both Mr. Carnegie and his agent had already told the grand jury that after Carnegie had twice helped the institution out of trouble, he not only gave it no assurance of further aid, but also positively refused to aid it when solicited to do so. The fact that Mr. Carnegie had twice helped the institution out of trouble very naturally reinforced the assurance in the bank superintendent's mind that he would continue to do so, especially after the remark about throwing it a rope, and "the solid rock of Andrew Carnegie" standing beneath the quicksand.

The fact is, however, that the company was insolvent more than a year ago. The Bank Superintendent, who has wide discretion under the law in such matters, permitted it to go on doing business for several months thereafter, because of the Carnegie promises and relief. But as the New York Commercial points out, the Superintendent cannot justify himself by such an explanation. If the bank was insolvent in April, 1910, as now appears, it was his business to close it up instantly, and not allow of innocent persons making any further deposits therein. Apparently, however, in the abuse of his discretion, he allowed very heavy deposits to be made after he knew that the company was insolvent, without requiring such security as the law requires for the safety of the depositors. It was all well enough for Mr. Carnegie to help out the institution if he so desired. It was all well enough for Mr. Franks, the representative of Mr. Carnegie, to say that he would throw it a rope, and that underneath the quicksand the solid rock of Mr. Carnegie would be found. But that sort of thing is not a valuable asset as against actual money demands. The presumption that, because Mr. Carnegie had helped that swindling concern twice, he would help it again is not a proper foundation for a State bank official to proceed upon in the permission of laxity such as this, which has resulted in the gross swindling of a large number of depositors. Mr. Carnegie could not possibly be held for anything on the presumption indicated, nor on the indefinite talk about throwing a rope, or about being the solid rock under the quicksand. That sort of thing is no valuable asset for a bank. It is nothing that can be drawn upon in the form of cash or actual credit. The Bank Superintendent of New York was clearly derelict in his duty, as the Commercial points out, and is blameworthy in al-

lowing that company to continue business when it was insolvent.

The question of veracity as between Mr. Carnegie and his agent and Commissioner Cheney is not one of actual financial responsibility, because the promises were too indefinite, even if allowed to stand as claimed. The presumption of further help must also fail, because neither Mr. Carnegie nor any one else is bound to help simply because he had helped before; so that all that can be left to one side, and the guilt of allowing an insolvent concern to keep on doing business, with the gross and extensive swindling of the community, must rest upon Bank Superintendent Cheney.

Mr. Carnegie testified before the grand jury that the use of his name by the concern that afterward failed was a gross fraud. In this lie appears to have stated the case somewhat amiss, since it was shown that he had helped that concern out of its difficulties twice, thus condoning whatever fraud was concerned in the use of his name. It would seem as though a moral duty rested also upon Mr. Carnegie, to warn those whose duty it was to supervise the affairs of the bank or trust company of what he had done and of what he was asked to do when he finally refused to give the solicited aid, and there was certainly a shade of obligation resting upon him to notify the bank superintendent that he would not again come to the relief of that concern, although he had done it twice before. If he had reported this, of course the bank superintendent would have dismissed all idea of relief coming from Mr. Carnegie, and he would doubtless have closed that company's business as soon as he found out that it was in a shaky condition. The legal responsibility, and also, in part, at least, the moral responsibility, for the swindling of the public by the Carnegie Trust Company, must rest upon Mr. Cheney, but it will be difficult for Mr. Carnegie and his agent to escape at least some portion of the moral responsibility that attaches thereto.

BOSTON AND CORDOVA.

The dispatches from Cordova, Alaska, announce that warrants have been issued for the arrest of the persons who participated in throwing overboard in that harbor a cargo of imported coal. The effect of the service of those warrants, and of the prosecution of the persons who threw the coal into the sea, will undoubtedly be to inflame the already exasperated public opinion of Alaska against the Government's obstructive policy as to coal. Doubtless it may be replied, and with legal force, that the heaving over of that coal was an outrage, a lawless procedure that ought to be punished. This must be admitted. It is also true that the throwing overboard of a cargo of tea in Boston harbor was illegal, and that those who did it were subject to punishment under the law. And yet the feeling of this country was such that the law-breakers were supported with the utmost strength of the colonies, and the revolution was a success, creating the Republic of the United States, a new force among the nations of the world.

The truth is that the neglect of the United States to allow the use of the coal in Alaska is the real cause of the trouble at Cordova. There is plenty of coal in the immediate vicinity, but the United States does not allow it to be mined. The result is that those who need coal, and plenty of coal is needed in that cold climate, to say nothing of the need of coal for power and manufacturing purposes, have to import their coal from Canada, Japan, or Australia, paying from twelve to twenty dollars

a ton for it, when they could get coal right at hand at a cost yet exceeding two dollars per ton. The San Francisco Chronicle presents this case very fairly in the following paragraphs:

British and American sentiment is now in accord in regarding the Boston tea party as the result of gross misgovernment of an outlying possession by a distant home government, ignorant of local conditions or indifferent to them.

Impartial history will record that the cause of the Cordova coal party was precisely the same.

Possibly it will declare that the misgovernment of Alaska has been more gross than the misgovernment of the American colonies. Present-day Americans recognize that there was a great deal of force in the British contention that the American colonies should contribute something toward the cost of their defense by the British people.

It is doubtful whether any one a century hence will find any excuse for an American government forbidding the people of a country, with winters of eight months duration, from mining and using the coal which underlies their frozen soil, and deliberately refusing, year after year, to even give the matter practical consideration. The verdict of history very likely will be that placing a small tax on tea by a distant and obstinate government was not nearly so bad as to compel the people of a frozen region to pay \$20 a ton for coal year after year, when there was better coal to be had for mining right under their feet.

That is undoubtedly a fair and accurate statement of the conditions in and about Cordova, which led to the throwing overboard of the cargo of coal. If the United States proceeds to try and punish the offenders, it will all the more call attention to the laxity of the government itself, and to its remissness in providing means whereby settlers in Alaska can utilize the resources at hand. Such a thing as denying to settlers in a new country the timber, the water power, or any other natural resources indispensable for the development of the country, was never heard of in America before. No wonder it creates fury in Alaska. No wonder that a pronounced and well-supported sentiment is growing in that region in favor of annexation to Canada.

The Boston telephone system now drops the "double" in expressing numbers; instead of saying "double-two-one," the caller will say "two-two-one," and so on all through the list. The change adds to clearness, and prevents misunderstandings, especially on party lines, where a letter is called with the number.

MUST BELIEVE IT

When Well Known Salt Lake City People Tell It So Plainly.

When public indorsement is made by a representative citizen of Salt Lake City the proof is positive. You must believe it. Read this testimony. Every backache sufferer, every man, woman or child with any kidney trouble, will find profit in the reading.

James H. Skilleorn, 27 North Sixth West street, Salt Lake City, Utah, says: "I had occasion to use Doan's Kidney Pills for severe pains in the small of my back and they proved to be an effective remedy. Not alone have they cured me of kidney trouble, but I have at various times had the pleasure of seeing their good work in other cases. One of our workmen was so badly afflicted with kidney complaint that he could hardly straighten, and on my advice he used Doan's Kidney Pills. In three or four days he was able to resume work, the pain having completely disappeared. This is only one of many instances where Doan's Kidney Pills have been of benefit."

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"I Was a Convert To the savings bank idea a long time before I contracted the savings habit. Just kept procrastinating. Now my wife says it is the best habit I've got."

This is the testimony verbatim of one of our customers.

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